Monday, November 30.

SENATE. Although the Senate calendar recorded at noon to-day nearly thirty measures, all but half a dozen were disposed of before two o'clock. There was very little speaking. Nobody seems to have been thoroughly thawed out yet. Debate is at a discount, meeting. The business before the There actually was not a word of argument on the joint resolution proposing a constitutional convention.

Tho special order for the day was the second reading of Senator Youman's joint resolution calling a Constitutional Convention. The report of There was no debate. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the vote resulted. Year 17. resulted: Yeas, 17; nays, 14; not

voting, 4.
The Chair announced that the joint resolution had passed its second read-

third reading, having failed to secure ty-four Senators said "Butler," while the two-thirds constitutional majority. only seven said "Donaldson." A

constitutional provision applied only to the final passage of the resolution. to-day under the constitutional mandate, but at the demand of two members. On the final reading the Chair of a two-thirds majority did not apply ensuing term of two years. to the votes during the transit of the of passing it must arise.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The entire day was spent after the usual formula of the morning hour in the discussion of the bill to utilize the labor of prisoners confined in county jails and the insurance bill. The first brief. named was passed and the latter dewhich under existing laws have power to sentence convicts to confinement in prisons other than the penitentiary, the further punishment of hard labor, the nomination. and the convict so sentenced shall be required to labor upon the highways, ds, bridges and other public works of the county, or upon the streets or Mr. Massey, of York, seconded the other public works within the limits of the city, the work to be under the supervision of the county commissioners or the municipal authorities, as the

Then followed a long discussion and the usual tinkering of the bill. Mr. Douglass, of Fairfield, advocated its passage in a very clever and earnest speech, in which he pointed out the necessity which existed for the passage of such a law. It would give, he urged, to the counties and municipalities an increased laboring force, and if the House passed the bill he would House seek so to amend it that the penitentiary would be relieved of quite a day came up, this being the bill to number of short term convicts, who provide for the submission to the qual-

the more he looked into the bill the privilege. more he was convinced that it would be a fruitful source of trouble to the State. He moved to recommit it.

was the judgment of the judiciary Amendment was tabled. committee last session, and that was The amendment was lost.

authorizing the superintendent of the penitentiary to turn over to the sheriff dency to legislate paternally and to in-of a county such convicts as are sentenced to terms of less than one year, upon the demand of the county commissioners. Agreed to.

After some further discussion the motion to kill the bill was lost, ayes 46, nays 57, and after undergoing some additional amendments the bill was passed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

to reconsider the vote was then adopt-Parliamentary estoppel on the valued policy bill, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, for this session at least.

Tuesday, December 1.

SENATE. The first measure up for a third reading was Senator Youman's joint resolation proposing a constitutional convention. Its author made a strong and ingenious speech in its favor. He explained that the purport of the resolution was not to call a convention, but He cleverly appealed to the sympathies of those members who desired such reforms as have recently been proposed ance of a Constitution which the white the provisions of constitutions of other or earlier States unfitted to our people and not respected by them. He claimed that the cost of a constitutional convention

that their influence in the convention would be transcendant.

Senators Sligh and Mauldin, the yeas closeness that has rarely been seen in AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. and nays was called, which resulted as the hall, which, is an indication that follows: Yeas, 17; nays, 14; not votfollows: Yeas, 17; nays, 14; not voting, 4.

All the other third reading bills were passed and work was begun on the general orders, when the hour for the joint assembly arrived. The Senate repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the president of the Senate presided over the joint Assembly was the election of a commissioner of agriculture, two members in any municipal incorporation, as of the board of agriculture, two directors of the penitentiary and a registrar have all that they could reasonbly expect in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi cent. less than the year ending June of mesne conveyance for Charleston. The Abbeville bill, which was under "pluders." Virginians are beginning 30, 1884. A part of the decrease is First came the election of a com-

missioner of agriculture: incumber, Col. A. P. Butler, which was seconded by Senator Youmans. Senator Moody nominated Mr. H. L. Donalson, of Greenville, seconded by Mr. Boggs, of Pickens. The roll of the Senate was first called. Commis-Senator Smythe made inquiry wheth- sioner Butler's strength was soon the subject. er the resolution could come up for a shown by the drift of the vote. Twenonly seven said "Donaldson." A

The Chair stated that in his view the larger proportion of Representatives voted for Mr. Donaldson, but even in the House Commissioner Butler re-The year and nays had not been called ceived seventy-three votes, against forty-two for his opponent. vote was: Butler 97, Donaldson 49. Necessary to a choice 74. President would order the vote by yeas and nays | Sheppard announced the election of as required by the Constitution. In the Hon. A. P. Butler to the office of the view of the Chair the requirement commissioner of agriculture for the

Nominations for two members of the resolution through the Senate, but board of agriculture being in order, only to the last vote when the question Mr. Hutson, of Hampton, nominated f passing it must arise.

After a short executive session, in one of the incumbents. Mr. Parker, which the Governor's nomination of a of Abbeville, nominated for re-elec-supervisor of registration for Aiken tion the Hon. A. S. J. Perry, of county was confirmed, the Senate ad- Charleston. There were no other 9 to 23. nominations, and the two gentlemen received the total vote of the General Assembly-137.

Next in order came the election of two directors of the penitentiary. The nominating speeches were very

Mr. G. W. Brown, of Darlington, feated. The convict bill was taken up nominated Mr. John S. Scott, of first. The bill in brief provides that Marion. Mr. Spencer, of Chesterfield, all courts and municipal authorities and Mr. Blue, of Marion, seconded the nomination.

Cel. Simonton, of Charleston, nominsted Mr. E. B. Murray, of Andershall within their discretion impose son. Mr. Aldrich, of Aiken, seconded

Mr. Thomson, of Spartanburg, nominsted Mr. E. S. Allen, of Spartanburg, formerly an efficient director. nomination.

As his name was called each member voted for two of the nominees. There were 142 members voting and

Mr. G. W. Brown, the author of the bill, supported it in a short speech, in which he showed the advantages of the messure.

conveyance for Charleston followed. Senator Buist nominated the incumbent, Mr. Charles Kerrison, Jr., and Mr. Burke seconded the nomination. Mr. Kerrison was unanimously reelected, receiving 127 votes. At the dissolution of the joint as-

sembly the Senators returned to their

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. At 12.15 the special order for the

could be utilized to solve the vexed ified electors of Abbevile county of question of public roads, which had so the question of license or no license in long agitated the public mind in South the incorporated towns and villages of the county. After the first section Mr. Ansel, of Greenville, who has of the blil had been read Mr. J. Anjust arrived at the capital, opposed the crum Simons moved to amend the bill bill in his usual vehement style. It by adding Oconee county to the bill. would, he said, encumber the counties This was promptly laid upon the with the cost of building stockades, table. Mr. Simons then moved to hiring guards, etc., and its practical amend the bill so as to include all the result after all would be to commit the counties in the State, and obtained State to the principle of working the the floor for the purpose of urging his public roads by faration, and he didn't amendment. We have, he said, a law believe that the people of the State in this State which prohibits the sale were ready yet to commit themselves of liquors outside of incorporated towns. He saw no reason why Abbe-Mr. Haskell, of Columbia, said that ville should be accorded this special

> A motion to table the amendment was carried. Mr. Kennedy, of Charleston, moved

Mr. Brawley doubted whether the to amend the bill so as to provide for measure would be of economic value the payment of election expenses by in its practical operation; that, he said, the county instead of by the towns. Mr. Grayden the only Anti-Prohibithe reason it had been reported un- tion representative from Abbeville,

favorably. With certain amendments, moved to strike out the enacting clause however, he thought the scheme might thus bringing it up on its merits. He be worth trying. The amendment he was opposed to the bill because a masuggested provided that such convicts jority of the voters of his county did should be employed as labor only in not desire its passage. He opposed it those counties or towns where it shall because "prohibition does not prohibit," be made to appear to the satisfaction and in support of this proposition, cited of the Court that suitable provision an umber of States and counties nomican be made for the use of such labor. | nally prohibitive, but really under the domination of men who sold liquor with-Mr. Douglass offered an amendment out license. He said he was a temperance man, but believed that this tenwould result in reaction, which would do the cause more harm than good.

Mr. Parker said that while he was not a Probibitionist, he had undertaken to engineer this bill, and he would not shirk the responsibility. He admitted that on sale days' it was necessary to employ an extra police force to keep order when the barrooms After an extended discussion, in were crowded with people. He rewhich a number of Representatives viewed the course of prohibtive legisparticipated, a motion to table a motion | lation and stated that in no case had a repeal been asked for At the close of ed-yeas 57, nays 55-which put a Mr. Parker's speech the House adjourned till 10 a. m. Wednesday.

Wednesday, December 2. SENATE.

The Senate to-day was distinguished more for the work it postponed than for that which it accomplished, and yet there was a session.

Many new measures were introduced in the Senate to-day, including a usury bill, a bill to give the Charleston police jurisdiction over Charleston Neck as far as the county line, two joint resolutions to amend the Constito give the people an opportunity to tu on by allowing the Federal census say, whether they favor one or not. to taken for the apportionment of

representation, and a bill to appropriate \$20,000 for continuing the work on the Columbia Canal. A bill to in the Constitution and laws, indicating to them that the formation of a ary to \$10 a day during the session new Constitution embodying the desired changes would be a short cut to the attainment of their desires. He ing to forfeited lands was after some ing to forfeited lands was, after some argued earnestly against the continu- discussion, made the special order for to-morrow. Only half the bills on the people of the State had had no part in Calendar were disposed of, and the framing, which was a hotch-potch of Senate will hereafter meet at 11 a. m.,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A pitched battle was fought on the would not be excessive and urged that floor of the House of Representatives the Democracy of South Carolina were to-day between the Prohibitionists and now so firmly in control of the State | the Anti-Prohibitiontsts. The speeches of the advocates of both sides were characterized by earnestness and ve- road, and to prescribe the priorities of through the flesh and skin at the elbow, After some further discussion by hemence and were listened to with a certain liens.

with the importance of the issue before them. It is the opinion that the Abbeville bill is beaten beyond resurz rection, although the vote was critically close, it is doubted if any of the other bills will pass. There seems to 250,000, and North Carolina at 135,000 estimated, including compensation to be a growing teeling that there is already sufficient Prohibition legislation engaged in their cultivation, and those an excess of the estimated cost of the on the statue books and that in having in which it was first introduced from service over the gross receipts of \$8,the privilege of ordering an election they have now, the Prohibitionists discussion, sought to order an election to turn the peanut into flour, and say attributed to the increase of the unit of in the whole county to determine whether the town council of Abbeville should be allowed to grant licenses after the voters of the town had already decided by an election to license the sale of liquors.

The whole day was consumed in the discussion of this measure. The Abbeville delegation was itself divided on

Thursday, December 3. SENATE.

The Senate to-day worked hard to suppress its gradually rising Calendar, and succeeded fully. A great many measures of minor interest were disposed of. On half a dozen bills there was a good deal of debate.

The tax exemption section in the passed by a vote of nineteen to thirteen despite Senator Bobo's opposition. This looks like a test vote on the exemption of manufactories from taxation, but Senator Bobo is confident that the Senate will later repeal the

The proposition for a constitutional amendment allowing Judges to charge juries on questions of fact was defeated,

The stenographers' bill for the Third and Fourth circuits was unexpectedly successful by a two-thirds majority. The forfeited land bill was postpon ed until to-morrow.

New bills continue to pour in. Propositions to amend the Constitution have been very numerous. The Senate concurred in the House

resolution to elect Judges in joint assembly at 1 o'clock to-morrow. The House devoted five hours to-day to the disposition of work on its Cal-

were considered. The Phohibitionists evidently realize the war engendered, and which make and other substances, which are fraudtheir defeat and to day made a formal it next to impossible for those who en-

surrender by withdrawing the bill to tertain such prejudices to form a canprovide for a Prohibition election in The judiciary committee of the State

Aiken county. last night answered the Governor's rewas appointed to draught a bill. In Senate before the sub-committe could viously declined to enter into an election until the Governor's recommendabe considered by that body. The election to-merrow will be for Chief Justice and for Judges of the 1st, 2d, Cothran. No opposition is manifested poverishment of the South, as the reto the incumbents in any of the cir- sult of the war, has not been an un-Aldrich will have an honorable com-Senator from Hampton. Gen. Moore's

The following bills received their second reading: To prescribe the width of public highways (twenty feet); to change the dates fixed for the property for taxation; amending the General Statutes relating to railroad corporations by adding a section; to anthorize defendants in actions to recover land to set up claim for improve- ings to make dairy profitable; and ment; relating to the formation and joint resolution to amend the Constitution relative to justices of the peace and constables; to repeal Section 304 and amend Section 311 of the Code of

The concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die December 19 was postponed cellent pasture and excellent hay. temporarily-yeas 18.

enforcing the same.

the bill to re-establish the usury law, turalist, do better than they do in the the bill to establish the office of county solicitor, the bill to abolish the depart- has been said to show why the dairy ment of agriculture, and the House should do well in that section. They to utilize the labor of jail and municican grow all that is needed to feed the pal convicts, and they were placed on the Calendar.

House of Representatives.

The House devoted five hours to and if the business of dairying cannot work and managed in that time to get | be made to pay there, if properly manrid of four pages of the thirteen-page aged, it cannot be made to pay any-Calcudar which now confronts it. where. But the South, taking it alto-There were no debates of a startling gether, must get better stock, and character and no measures of great here will be one of the most lucrative public interest passed.

Mr. Massey presented the presentment of the grand jury of Lancaster county on the subject of the sale of liquor in the town. The report asks that either the sale of liquor by druggists be stopped or that the Prohibition law be repealed. A bill will be introduced shortly repealing the law, the people of Lancaster having evidently found that Prohibition does not prohibit. A petition was also presented from the citizens of the town of Chester praying the repeal of the Act prohibiting the sale of liquor in that town.

The following were among the most important new bills introduced: Mr. Pope, bill to repeal the Act regulating the hiring out of convicts. Mr. Richardson, bill to charter the

Chadbourn and Conway Railroad in Horry county. Mr. Donaldson, bill to provide for an election in Greenville county on the

prohibition of the sale of spirituous Mr. Thompson, bill to apportion and distribute the school tax between the schools for white and colored children of the school districts.

Mr. Brown, bill prescribing a mode sane married women.

Of the bills on the Calendar disposed

of those of public interest were: A bill to charter the Greenwood, Abbeville and Elberton Railroad; to incorporate the Troy Cotton Seed Oil Company; to incorporate the town of Waterloo, in Laurens county; to charter the Savannah Valley and Eiberton Rail-

Pennut Flour. No doubt, ere long, "peanut flour" will be an important product of the South. Virginia is set down this year | the total revenues during the year were bushels, these being the chief States Pacific Railroad, \$50,842,415, leaving Africa. In Virginia they are called "peanuts;" in North Carolina, "ground the next fiscal year is \$7,443,914. The peas;" in Tennessee, "goobers;" and gross receipts are \$765,114 or 1.7 per it makes a palatable "biscuit." In weight on second class matter from Georgia there is a custom, now grow- two ounces to four ounces without ing old, of grinding or pounding the change in the rate of postage; but the shelled peanuts and turning them into | more potent factor was the stagnation pastry, which has some resemblance, both in looks and taste, to that of cocoanut, but the peanut pastry is more oily and richer, and we think healthier and better every way. If as some people believe, Africa sent a curse to Amer- in the deficiency appropriation bill. ica in slavery, she certainly conferred upon her a blessing in the universally popular peanut, which grows so well throughout the Southern regions that loss that will result from the reduction we shall soon be able to cut off the of postage on second-class matter now large importation altogether .-Savannah Telegram. Peanuts produce as well in Missis-

sippi and Alabama as anywhere, yet we import from other States nearly all Mason Cotton Gin Company's charter the peanuts sold by venders in these two States. In the aggregate, the sum paid out is large. Peanuts are rarely raised in the sections named, except in very small patches; very rarely do we ly gratifying results so far as the diupon land that is too poor to make cotton in paying quantity. Why not raise more peanuts? Why should Tennessee and Virginia and North Carolina monopolize the peanut business? Let us at least raise enough for home consumption, and a few bushels to sell. In these small crops, properly managed, there is money, and it is money we are all striving for.

Try an acre in peanuts and see if you cannot find a nice profit in this crop .- E. M. in Live Stock Journal.

The South as a Dairy Section

Northern people have never yet got an accurate conception of the possipartly owing to the prejudices which report a bill increasing the number idea. The fact is that the South is enfrom eight to ten. A sub-committee tering upon a new life. Things have changed since the war. The people some way the House resolution pro-viding for an election of Judges to-selves to the new order of things, and morrow was concurred in by the in a measure they have had their progress retarded because their surroundarrest action. The Senate had pre- ings were new and strange. It has been a very natural thing for many of them to feel irritated over the emanci tions as to an increase of Judges should pation of their slaves and no doubt that many of them have spent valuable time in chafing when they should have devoted themselves to improving 4th, 7th and 8th circuits, now presided their condition. But they have made over by Judges Pressley, Aldrich, improvement notwithstanding, and nue department. Hudson, Witherspoon, Wallace and are making more every day. The imcuits except the 2d, where Judge mixed curse to them as they will yet see, if they have not already seen in petitor in Gen. James W. Moore, the | Their section is neturally fertile Naturally they have a great deal of good friends think that he will have a large | land. But much of it has been abused, vote, and are hopeful. It is impossi- and it has not been made to produce ble, however, to say what is the relatits best. Cotton and too acco have been be readily obtainable in a fresh state, tive strength of the candidate, because the ruin of the South. That is a curious and that another judustry mi members are, as a rule, very reticent, remark to make in view of generally and many have not made up their recognized facts, but we believe it is true. And further many in the South have been led to see it. They have seen that general farming will pay them better than eternal cotton and tobacco growing. More will see it, meeting of boards of equalization so and the live stock of the South will imas to conform to the time of listing prove greatly in the next twenty-five years as a consequence. Among the industries that are to

prove profitable in that section is the dairy. They have all the surroundhaving a climate that favors a luxurous proceedings of the College of Electors; growth of grass, and a soil which can be made to grow it luxuriantly even though in sections it may now be run down, why should the diary not find a comfortable home there? It is assert-Procedure with respect to lien of judg-ments and executions and the mode of than there is now better grass there than there is at the North. There crab grass grows well, grows every where that it has the chance, and makes ex-Clover and timothy. Henry Stewart Unfavorable reports were made on recently said in the American Agricul-North. Oat grass flourishes. Enough cow; she can run out in the larger portion of the section, all the year round; food can be produced cheaply fields to operate in that our breeders have ever found .- So. Live Stock

"What's the Matter With You." "Well, not much in particular. But I'm a little ailing all over. I don't sleep well, and my kidneys are out of order, and I can't enjoy my meals, and I've a touch of rheumatism, and once in a while a twinge of neuralgia." Now, neighbor, you seem to want a general fixing up, and the thing to do it is Brown's Iron Bitters. Mr. A. J. Pickrell, of Ennis Texas, says, "I was a sickly man. Brown's Iron Bitters made me healthy and strong."

-Ferdinand Ward's work his been lightened in Sing Sing. Instead of grinding stove eastings he acts as an errand boy or porter, carrying castings from place to place in the building.

Miss Minnie Wallace, of Atlanta, lost

her hearing, her sight and sense of taste. Sores covered her body and limbs. Her joints were swollen and painful, her limbs paralyzed, appetite lost, and she was eking out a miserable life. Six bettles of B. B. B. of devising the right of dower of in- restored her sight and hearing, relieved all aches and pains, added flesh and strength and she is now a well woman. Write to

> A prominent Alabama physician said: "A patient who was almost dying from the effects of Tertiary Syphillis and who had been treated by several noted physicians without be refit, used one dozen bottles of B. B. B. and was entirely cured. He had ulcers on his arms and the bones protruded and death secured inevitable.'

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Interesting Extracts from Documents Prepared for the Use of Congress.

The annual report of the third assistant postmoster-general shows that 381,571. The estimated deficiency for of business throughout the country. The amount required for the compensation of postmasters during the year exceeded the amount appropriated by \$243,848, which must be provided for while in other items there were excesses of appropriations over expenditures aggregating \$1,074,361. (mailed by publishers) during the next fiscal year is estimated at \$1,200,568. SUGAR MILLING.

The annual report of the commissioner of agriculture states that the experiments undertaken with the purpese of checking the present enormous waste of sugar-fully one-halfin the milling process, met with highhear of as much as an acre or even a rect purpose was concerned, ninetyhalf acre being planted. The crop can eight per cent, of the sugar present in be raised at little cost and with profit, the plants subjected to experiments having been secured. FOOD ADULTERATION.

> An important series of investigations in food adulterations has been commenced. The work so far has been chiefly with butter and honey, but it is proposed to extend it until uniform methods of examination and standards of comparison are established. THE IMITATION BUTTER FRADUS.

The commissioner describes the re-

sults of the work of microscopical division in the discovery of a method of detecting counterfeit butter, and in this connection save. The numeralleled Atlanta Water Works. this connection says: The unparalleled increase in the past few years of the dar. No measures of public interest bilities of the South. This may be manufacture and sale of various compounds of animal fats, vegetable oils ulently represented to the public as ulently represented to the public as attended with exercicating pain in the butter, threatens the destruction of the small of the back. At times I became too did investigation of the resources of legitimate dairy interests, which are that really fertile section. There have of the largest magnitude and affects all appeared in our columns from time to sections of the caustry. It is not, he commendations in regard to the number of Circuit Judges, and agreed to report a bill increasing the number. The fact is that the South extelling says, competition with dairying that it as a dairy region. Then we have it deprecated, but the stimulation of that its action on me was magical would be a mild term. One bottle made me feel that is that the South is on a mild term. One bottle made me feel time, letters from the South extelling says, competition with dairying that a misleading name, the use of impure like a new man-just like I was young substances and the dishonest sale at again. In all my life I never used so powsubstances and the dishonest sale at high rates of products otherwise of little value, practices which demoralize trade, detraud honest industry and deceive the buyer. To protect the public from these deceptive practices he earnestly recommends the prompt passage of a stringent taw by Congress to prevent the continuance of this business, except under such regulation as the necessities of the case demand. The enforcement of this law, if thought advisable by Congress, is to be placed under the control of the internal reve-

FOREIGN MEDICINAL PLANTS. The commissioner, referring to the request of the American Pharmacentical Association that the commissioner of agriculture take measures for libe introduction into cultivation in this country of such important foreign medcinal plants as would be adapted to our climate in order that they might be added to our country's resources. says there is no doubt that many of the most important medicinal plants are adapted to our climate and could be cultivated in perfection; and it would seem well that means should be taken to give them a proper trial. Fears are expressed, he adds, that some of these plants are becoming exterminated in their native stations, and in respect to some of them, as for instance the ginsing plant, the time has come when they may probably be made objects of profitable cultivation.

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadles the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor. Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.
DR. J. L. Myers, Fairfield, Iowa, says:
"Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."
Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.
LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stemp.



The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age! TORPID LIVER

Loss of appetite. Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disblade, Fullness after cating, with a dis-inclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizzness, Fluttering at the Henrt. Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and bytesit Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Roots are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St. N.Y. HAIR

GRAY HAIR OF WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggitts, or sent by express on receipt of 31. sent by express on receipt of 31.

Mice, 44 Murray St., New York.

FOR COUCHS AND CROUP USE TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEON

SWEET CUM* MULLEIN. The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early moraling cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping cough. When combined with the healing much laginous principle in the mullets plant of the old fields, presents in Taxton's CHEMONIE REMEDY OF SWEET GRAYAM MULLERN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Coustmpdion; and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your draggist for it. Price, 25c, and Sl. WALTERA TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

YOUR KIDNEYS.

Use DR. BIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Diarrhora, Dysentery and Children Teething. For sale by "Cdruggists."

They Need Your Immediate Attention.

HERE'S A CASE.

For six long, dreary years I have been a sufferer from a complaint of my kidneys, which failed to be cured by physicians or advertised remadies.

I began to teel I could never secure re-lief, as I had spent two hundred and fifty dollars without success.

The disease was so excruciating that it often prevented me from performing my daily daily daty. I was advised to try the efficacy of B. B. B., and one single bottle.

costing \$1, gave me more relief than all the combined treatment I had ever re-ceived.

Its action on the kidneys is simply wonderful, and any one who needs a real, speedy and larmless kidney medicine should not hesitate to give B. B. B. a trial.

HERE'S ANOTHER.

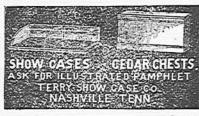
I am a merchant of Atlanta; and am near 60 years of age. My kidneys have been inactive and irregular for many years, nervous to attend to business. My case had all the attention that money could secure, but only to result in a complete failure.

again. In all my hier never access powerful and potent a remedy. For the blood and the kidneys it is the best I ever saw, and one bottle will force any one to praise it.

A. L. D. Sold by all druggists.

Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.







Grade Fertillzer for all crops.

BRADFIELD EGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Mason & Haml! Organ and Piano Co.,

OOLUBLE

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The Soluble Guano is a highly concentrated Ammoniated Guno, a complete High

ASHLEY COTTON AND CORN COMPOUND —A compiler Fertilizer for these two crops and also largely us d by the Truckers near Charleston for vegetables., etc. ASHLEY ASH ELEMENT .- A very cheap and excellent von-Ammoniated Fertilizer for Cotton, Corn and Small Grain Crops, and also for Fruit Trees, Grape

ASHLEY DISSOLVED BONE; ASHLEY ACID PHOSPIATE, of very High Grades—for use alone and in Compost heap. For Terms, Directions, Test monials, and for the various attactive and lastructive publications of the Company, address

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NEW, BICK
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Man and Beast,

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

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WORLD'S BEST MAKERS

FACTORY PRICES ON THE EASIEST TERMS OF PAYMENT.

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